Sun Yat-sen, were in exile, and the Nationalists had closed the Russian consulates. The government which the right wing set up at Nanking was distinctly anti-Communistic in tone and depended for its finances upon the bankers of Shanghai.

At the head of the Nanking Government was Chiang Kai-shek. In 1927 his position was strengthened by his marriage to Miss Soong, a sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen. Since T. V. Soong, a brother of Madame Chiang, was Minister of Finance and another sister was the wife of H. H. K'ung, the Minister of Industry, Labor, and Commerce, people began to speak of the "Soong dynasty."

The Kuomintang was now outwardly largely reunited and the Communist elements had been outlawed or were no longer vocal in the national councils of the party. In the spring and summer of 1928, therefore, the Nationalist advance once more began. In cooperation with the forces of Feng Yii-hsiang, now called the Kuominchun, or "Nationalist Army," and of Yen Hsi-shan—the latter the "model Governor" of Shansi, where he had held office since 1912—Chiang Kai-shek's forces moved northward. In June the Nationalist armies entered Peking. While retreating to his capital, Mukden, their most formidable opponent, Chang Tso-lin, was killed by a bomb. His son and successor, Chang Hsiieh-liang, made his peace with the Nationalists and nominally accepted a prominent place in their organization.

Theoretically the country was now united. Certainly the main military figures gave outward support to the Nationalists. At Nanking an administration had been set up on the outline suggested by Sun Yat-sen, with Chiang Kai-shek as its ranking officer. It was still a one party government,

dominated by the Kuomintang, but more than any other of the many attempts under the Republic it sought to combine the machinery of the Occident with the best of the devices of the older China. It proposed, for example, to institute civil service examinations and a body of censors—although nothing very effective was done in these directions. In several of the chief posts were able men, most of them formerly students in the Occident. The modern, Western-trained leader had come to the fore. The outlook appeared more hopeful than for many years. Nanking throbbed with life as it had not since the times of the T'ai P'ings, new government buildings were